

THE EVENING CRITIC.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1868.

Special Weather Bulletin.
The special bulletin issued from the Signal Office to-day says:
The indications are that fair weather will continue during Monday and Tuesday in the Middle States, and that colder, fair weather will prevail in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and lake region during Tuesday, and frosts will probably occur in the interior of the Gulf States during Tuesday night.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

About People and Things in Washington.
HUFF'S black goods store, 713 7th st. n. w. W. H. VERHOFF, picture store, 916 7th street.

STREET LAMPS will be lighted at 5:05 p. m. and extinguished at 12:30 a. m.

A MARRIAGE LICENSE has been issued to Hugo Kutschmann and Sophie Schellhorn.

THE WILL of Philip Offenstien was filed with the Register to-day. All the property is left to the widow.

GRS. FITCH, of Chicago, but for many winters a resident of Washington, died to-day at his home in this city from a carcinoma.

THE Corner has been notified of the sudden death of Louisa Charles, an elderly white woman, at her residence, 1024 Eighteenth street.

WIT is Mr. DeForest son, Toney, retained on the rolls as a printer to attend to the time regulations for the trial, when a boy at \$1.25 per day does the work.

JOHN O'BRIEN, a small white boy, was run over and slightly injured yesterday morning by a carriage, driven by unknown parties, at Eighteenth and L streets.

WALTER REEDER, colored, amused himself last night by firing a revolver three times on Seventh street southwest, and he enters upon a three months' visit to the District Jail this morning.

TWO colored boys, by the aid of a long iron jimmy, endeavored to force an entrance to the stationery store of D. A. Brown, No. 612 Ninth street, on Saturday night, but were frightened off.

THE restraining order in the case of Daily and others against the Washington Market Company was continued by Chancellor Wylie this morning. No answer has yet been filed by the defendants.

THE greatest anxiety is experienced to get there as a flaw in the title to property; yet a law in the title of health—a Cough or Cold—is disregarded. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup removes all such at once.

ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, and Martha Smith, two half-grown colored girls, were sent to jail for thirty days this morning, by Judge Snell, upon being convicted of being professional beggars and petty thieves.

MR. W. M. CANDLE, who met with a serious running accident last week, is, we are sorry to hear, not so well to-day, and fears are expressed that another amputation will have to be performed—this time above the knee.

JOHN, alias Charles Henry, a young colored man, pleaded guilty this morning in the Police Court to embezzling and maintaining a greyhound on Capitol Hill, on Saturday evening. Judge Snell imposed a fine of \$25 or 90 days in jail.

FORTY PERSONS were converted last week at the Wm. M. E. Church revival. The present week promises to be even more interesting. Miss Jennie Smith, who has been conducting them for the past week, will leave for her home to-night.

SYLVESTER SMITH, colored, was charged in the Police Court this morning with stealing a lot of carpet. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to jail for sixty days. Sylvester will eat his Christmas turkey—or rather his red herring—at Gen. Crocker's table.

SARAH BAXLEY, an aged colored woman, who is an old hand at the plying business, was charged in the Police Court with stealing a basket. She acknowledged the theft and was given thirty days in jail. The judge, in sentencing the old woman, told her that on account of her old age and not expect to be always leniently dealt with, and warned her to turn from her downward course and live a better life.

FOR BEATING HIS WIFE, Henry Morris, colored, was to-day fined \$10, or thirty days. The defendant was serving his own term, and acknowledged his guilt, but asked the Court to dismiss the case, and he would leave the city forever, and never trouble his wife again. The Judge generously told him he thought of serving his own term, and that the roads would be good, and then he could take up his pilgrimage for foreign parts.

AT THE last regular meeting of the Morning Star Lodge of Good Templars the following officers were installed: Dr. C. A. Norton, W. C. T.; Miss Ida McDaniels, W. T. M.; P. Caldwell, R. S.; D. B. Allen, E. S.; Mrs. Lizzie Gurley, treasurer; A. H. Frear, marshal; Mrs. Fannie Conner, R. H. S.; James F. Brown, chaplain; Cemetery, Frear, D. Mar.; Mrs. S. L. Brookfield, A. L. S.; Mrs. M. C. Bolton, I. G.; A. W. Fisher, O. G.; Mrs. V. R. M. Fisher, L. H. S.; W. P. Perry, Mrs. S. E. Brookfield and M. P. Caldwell were elected representatives to the Grand Lodge.

THE Superb Stock of Boys' Clothing offered to the public by B. Robinson & Co., 900 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, is attracting the attention of all parents, and rapid sales are made daily, each purchaser finding perfect satisfaction.

THE FUNERAL of Leona Forrest, a frail but pretty woman, took place yesterday afternoon from the undertaking establishment of Mr. Buckley and was very largely attended. The floral tributes were profuse and elaborate. The services were highly impressive, and many of her frail sisters were affected to tears. Eight carriages filled with female friends only of the deceased followed the remains to the Congressional Cemetery, where the interment took place. A reporter, the Rev. Arthur Foster, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and four others were the only males present.

FOR BEST WINTER UNDERWEAR, go to Keop's, 437 Seventh street.

A REPORTER OF THE CRITIC got on to a job to-day put up for the purpose of blackballing the gamblers. It seems that a certain ex-honorable who has had his fingers in several little jobs of late years is the author of the scheme. The same individual tried to play his little game on some of the Star-route contractors as soon as Gibson & Co. commenced their alleged investigation, and failing to accomplish his purpose he now attempts to go to the gamblers. In fact, he is ready to pounce down on any class of people, no matter how respectable or how disreputable.

IF YOU WANT to save money, buy your clothing of Elsmann Bros., corner Seventh and E.

THE District Commissioner.

There are about a dozen applications on file at the White House for the office of Commissioner for the District. With one exception, all were filed during Gen. Garfield's brief administration, and the names have been published in a change of administration. The only name added to the list since President Arthur's inauguration is that of Mr. A. M. Clapp. There is good ground for the belief that there will be a change in the personnel of the District government soon after the meeting of Congress.

Buy Keop's Collar Scarfs, at Keop's, 437 Seventh street n. w.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

well done, and doubtless had its effect in some quarters.
During all these scenes the crowd in the court-room was incessantly a number of ladies appearing among the new comers. Notable among these was Mrs. Corkhill, wife of the District-Attorney, and a party of lady friends.

An Instructive and Proper Address.
The process of impeaching a jury was the subject of the first jury call. The witness stand Judge Cox made the following address:

Before you are interrogated individually I wish to tell you one or two things. The accused is entitled to be tried by an impartial jury. But an idea prevails that any impression or opinion, however lightly formed or feebly held, disqualifies from serving in the character of an impartial juror. This is an error. As the Supreme Court says in these days of newspaper enterprise and universal education, every case of public interest is almost as a matter of necessity brought to the attention of all the intelligent people in the vicinity, and scarcely any one can be found among those best fitted for jurors who has not read or heard of it, and so has not some impression or opinion in respect to its merits. If the prevalent idea I have mentioned were correct, it would follow that

The Most Illiterate and Uninformed People
in the community would be the best qualified to discharge duties which require some intelligence and information. It is now generally, if not universally, agreed that such opinions or impressions as are merely gathered from newspapers or public report, and are more hypothetical or conditional opinions, dependent upon the truth of the reports, and not so fixed as to prevent one from giving a fair and impartial hearing to the accused and rendering a verdict according to the evidence, do not disqualify.

On the other hand, fixed and decided opinions against the accused, which would have to be overcome before one could feel impartial and which would resist the force of evidence for the accused, would be inconsistent with the impartiality that the law requires. There is a natural reluctance to serve in a case like this and a disposition to seek to be excused on the ground of having formed an opinion, when, in fact, no real disqualification exists. But it is

Your Duty as Good Citizens
to assist the Court in the administration of justice in just such cases, unless you are positively disqualified, and I shall expect you to do your duty, to answer fairly as to the questions of impartiality, according to the explanation of which I have given.

Selecting the Jury.
Mr. Blackford was then interrogated and said he had formed and expressed an opinion. It was an exceedingly firm and fixed opinion and would require testimony of an extraordinary character to shake it. He was excused.

Mr. Philip B. Otterback had formed a decided opinion—one that would disqualify him from giving a verdict. Excused.

Mr. George L. Fugitt had formed an opinion, but he thought that he could render a just verdict according to the evidence. He had conscientious scruples on the question of capital punishment and was excused.

Mr. Abner C. P. Shoemaker had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused. It was a very decided opinion. Excused.

John Marbury, Jr., had formed an opinion from reading the newspapers and conversations. He could render a just verdict according to the evidence, but his opinion was decided and unfavorable to the prisoner. He had no scruples as to capital punishment. He had said that

He Would Hang Him.
and it would take considerable evidence to cause him to change his opinion. Excused by the Court.

William R. O'Donnell had formed an opinion, but it was not fixed or decided. He thought that he could return a verdict according to the evidence. His opinion was formed immediately after the shooting and had not been changed since. The Court decided the juror to be competent. He was promptly challenged by the defense.

John A. Downs, had formed a very decided opinion, but thought that he could give a fair verdict according to the testimony. He thought the man ought to be hung. Excused.

John P. Hamlin, had formed an opinion, but thought he could give a fair verdict. He was accepted and sworn.

Frederick W. Brandenburg had formed an opinion as to the shooting but none as to the insanity part. He wanted evidence on that point. He could return a just verdict on the evidence. He was accepted.

Frederick A. Fill, bookseller, had formed a fixed opinion. Excused by the Court.

Walter Dade, colored, had formed an opinion that could not be changed. Excused.

John Cumberland, boat-builder, had formed an opinion from newspaper reports; thought it could be changed by positive evidence; had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment; made up his mind the day of the shooting; was then a member of the jury; he thought then if the right man had been arrested for the shooting he should have been punished; he had had sixteen years' experience with an insane man, and thought he knew something about insanity, but that experience could not influence his opinion either one way or the other in this case. The defense accepted the juror, but was excused at the request of the Government.

John G. A. G. had formed an opinion which it would be impossible to change. Excused by order of the Court.

Francis Miller, Jr., painter and oils, had formed a similar opinion. Excused by the Court.

Henry J. Bright, retired merchant, had formed an opinion from minor and newspaper reports, subject to change by direct evidence. Accepted and sworn.

Charles T. Stewart, door and feed, had formed an opinion from general rumor and the newspapers, subject to change. Formed an opinion at the time of the shooting, but believed that he could now render a verdict in accordance with the evidence. His original opinion was firmly fixed, though it had been slightly changed since, possibly by conversing about the case. Accepted and sworn.

Thomas H. Langley, grocer, had formed an opinion from newspaper reports. His opinion was made up at the time of the shooting, and to the effect that it was a very wicked act for a sane man. Did not intend to go to the gamblers. In fact, he is ready to pounce down on any class of people, no matter how respectable or how disreputable.

IF YOU WANT to save money, buy your clothing of Elsmann Bros., corner Seventh and E.

THE District Commissioner.

There are about a dozen applications on file at the White House for the office of Commissioner for the District. With one exception, all were filed during Gen. Garfield's brief administration, and the names have been published in a change of administration. The only name added to the list since President Arthur's inauguration is that of Mr. A. M. Clapp. There is good ground for the belief that there will be a change in the personnel of the District government soon after the meeting of Congress.

Buy Keop's Collar Scarfs, at Keop's, 437 Seventh street n. w.

at that time of the prisoner's guilt, though his mind had changed since. He had a feeling against the defense of insanity. Challenged by the defense.
Frank P. May had formed an opinion that would not interfere with a partial trial. Disqualified by the Court.

Thomas W. Philby had formed a similar opinion. Disqualified by the Court.

J. R. Trembley had formed an opinion, but did not think it would influence him in this case. This opinion was that the defendant did the shooting. Had examined the scene at the depot personally. Disqualified at the request of the Government.

W. Wood Garner was excused, he having formed a decided opinion.

This exhausted the panel, and on motion of the District Attorney the Court ordered the placing of one hundred more names in the box to be drawn for the purpose of summoning additional takersmen from which to complete the jury.

The Drawing of Jurors.
Guiteau had an interested observer, advising his counsel at different times, laughing at some witty response made by a jurymen, or conversing with his brother or sister. When the order for additional takersmen was issued, and while the jury was being sworn in by the Court.

Guiteau Sprang to His Feet Again.
and in a rather modified voice, said: "Your Honor, allow me a moment. I desire to make a speech in this court-room to-morrow morning."

District Attorney Corkhill—"I hope Your Honor will compel the prisoner to sit down."

The Court—"The prisoner will take his seat."

Guiteau (turning to Corkhill)—"I know your place, sir, and desire that you know yours. I am a lawyer. I want my speech heard. It may influence public opinion. I don't want any hypothetical or conditional opinions, dependent upon the truth of the reports, and not so fixed as to prevent one from giving a fair and impartial hearing to the accused and rendering a verdict according to the evidence, do not disqualify."

He was quietly asked, the jurymen were instructed not to converse with outsiders or read the newspapers, and after deciding to take a recess daily at noon for half an hour, and to adjourn each day at 3 o'clock, the court at 10 o'clock adjourned.

For several minutes after the adjournment, Guiteau, his counsel and sister and brother stood conversing in a group.

Guiteau Talking Excitedly.
Mrs. Seville attempted to quiet him, but he roughly thrust her aside and pounded away on the floor, insisting that his statement, which he had prepared and desired to deliver as a speech to-morrow morning, should be placed in the hands of members of the press.

One reporter had already secured it, but it had been recalled by Mr. Seville, and Guiteau being so persistent, the statement was returned to the reporter. It will be found in another column of THE CRITIC to-day. Guiteau's guards, when this excitement was over, escorted him to the witness room up-stairs. He was accompanied thence by his sister and brother and counsel. What occurred in the room is not known, but it is stated that Guiteau had a

Very Stormy Scene with Mr. Robinson.
and finally declared he would insist upon being allowed to assist in conducting his own case. The consultation lasted three quarters of an hour. In the meantime a great crowd had collected about the City Hall park on the east front, and another along Louisiana avenue, in anticipation of the return of Guiteau to jail.

Rumors that he had already been taken down in a close carriage prevailed at the time, but this was dispelled by the fact that thirty or forty policemen still lingered around the entrances. The crowd was anxious and curious, but not disorderly, and it was evident that Guiteau could have passed through them without having a hair in his head injured.

Inside the east corridor of the City Hall, along which Guiteau was to pass when leaving the building, was thronged, and a posse of police guarded the way.

Taken Back to Jail.
At 2:15 o'clock, escorted by two policemen, Guiteau, carrying a bundle and a pair of new shoes in his shakelaid hands, his slouch hat drawn down over his eyes, and accompanied by eight officers, Detective McElfresh, and Deputy Marshal Williams, who surrounded him. He

Appeared Very Much Scared.
and shook as he hurried along out of the building and through the crowd which made a passageway for him to the prison van, which stood with its door open to receive him. He thought the man ought to be hung. Excused.

John P. Hamlin, had formed an opinion, but thought he could give a fair verdict. He was accepted and sworn.

Frederick W. Brandenburg had formed an opinion as to the shooting but none as to the insanity part. He wanted evidence on that point. He could return a just verdict on the evidence. He was accepted.

Frederick A. Fill, bookseller, had formed a fixed opinion. Excused by the Court.

Walter Dade, colored, had formed an opinion that could not be changed. Excused.

John Cumberland, boat-builder, had formed an opinion from newspaper reports; thought it could be changed by positive evidence; had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment; made up his mind the day of the shooting; was then a member of the jury; he thought then if the right man had been arrested for the shooting he should have been punished; he had had sixteen years' experience with an insane man, and thought he knew something about insanity, but that experience could not influence his opinion either one way or the other in this case. The defense accepted the juror, but was excused at the request of the Government.

John G. A. G. had formed an opinion which it would be impossible to change. Excused by order of the Court.

Francis Miller, Jr., painter and oils, had formed a similar opinion. Excused by the Court.

Henry J. Bright, retired merchant, had formed an opinion from minor and newspaper reports, subject to change by direct evidence. Accepted and sworn.

Charles T. Stewart, door and feed, had formed an opinion from general rumor and the newspapers, subject to change. Formed an opinion at the time of the shooting, but believed that he could now render a verdict in accordance with the evidence. His original opinion was firmly fixed, though it had been slightly changed since, possibly by conversing about the case. Accepted and sworn.

Thomas H. Langley, grocer, had formed an opinion from newspaper reports. His opinion was made up at the time of the shooting, and to the effect that it was a very wicked act for a sane man. Did not intend to go to the gamblers. In fact, he is ready to pounce down on any class of people, no matter how respectable or how disreputable.

IF YOU WANT to save money, buy your clothing of Elsmann Bros., corner Seventh and E.

THE District Commissioner.

There are about a dozen applications on file at the White House for the office of Commissioner for the District. With one exception, all were filed during Gen. Garfield's brief administration, and the names have been published in a change of administration. The only name added to the list since President Arthur's inauguration is that of Mr. A. M. Clapp. There is good ground for the belief that there will be a change in the personnel of the District government soon after the meeting of Congress.

Buy Keop's Collar Scarfs, at Keop's, 437 Seventh street n. w.

Wm. J. Stephenson, 7th st. wharf.
Wm. Lord, 5th and 4th st. n. w.
Philip Hunkel, 325 Ind. ave.
W. H. Whitney, 1028 Jefferson st. n. w.
James Barnett, 1120 2nd st. n. w.
H. W. Blunt, 230 12th st. s. w.
Jas. W. Tyler, 918 7th st. n. w.
Benj. L. Wheeler, 1755 K st. s. w.
Wm. E. Spaulding, Penna. ave.
Joseph Weaver, Tennallytown.
Hugh J. Hart, 11 2d st. n. w.
Andrew W. Kelly, American House.
Robert Ball, 233 G st. n. w.
Alexander Leedman, 1327 H st. n. w.
Thos. Somerville, 316 13th st. n. w.
Daniel Harkness, Bladensburg Road.
Samuel Holdeman, 1207 Penna. ave.
Howard Q. Keyworth, 529 7th st. n. w.
Franklin J. Aiken, 132 E st. n. w.
William F. Young, N. Y. ave., near 11th st.
Robert B. Tunney, 3012 Dunbarton st.
Joseph T. Hornblower, 1327 Penna. ave.
Alexander Leedman, 1327 H st. n. w.
Joseph C. Lee, 304 Penna. ave.

A Steady Rush
is being made by parents to secure their children in boys' clothing at B. Robinson & Co., 900 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. This firm offers a most excellent stock to select from.

FINANCIAL.
To-day's Stock Quotations.
The following observations of the transactions in the financial market to-day, together with opening and closing quotations, are furnished by the banking-house of H. D. Cooke, Jr., & Co., 1429 F street, Washington, D. C.:

NAME OF STOCK.	OPENING.	CLOSING.
American District	100	100
U. S. 4 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 5 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 6 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 7 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 8 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 9 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 10 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 11 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 12 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 13 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 14 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 15 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 16 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 17 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 18 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 19 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 20 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 21 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 22 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 23 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 24 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 25 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 26 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 27 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 28 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 29 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 30 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 31 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 32 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 33 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 34 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 35 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 36 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 37 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 38 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 39 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 40 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 41 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 42 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 43 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 44 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 45 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 46 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 47 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 48 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 49 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 50 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 51 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 52 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 53 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 54 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 55 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 56 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 57 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 58 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 59 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 60 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 61 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 62 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 63 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 64 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 65 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 66 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 67 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 68 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 69 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 70 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 71 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 72 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 73 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 74 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 75 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 76 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 77 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 78 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 79 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 80 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 81 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 82 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 83 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 84 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 85 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 86 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 87 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 88 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 89 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 90 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 91 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 92 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 93 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 94 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 95 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 96 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 97 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 98 per cent.	100	100
U. S. 99 per cent.	100	100</